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The Fine Arts, Dr. Naphegyi, The Brick-layers' Strike, Letter from a Journeyman, A Portable Railway, Ku-Klux Klan in Texas, The Production of Silk in California, Emigration to South Carolina, College Commencements, Base Ball. The Park, The Observance of the Jewish Sabbath, the Courts, and the Money Article may be found on the second page; the Markets on the third; An Agricultural College Swindle in Illinois and Americans in Paris on the sixth, and Real Estate and Shipping Intelligence on the seventh.

The Henry Channeev arrived from Aspinwall yesterday. THE TRIBUNE of Friday contained her specie and passenger lists.

Senator Edmunds will, by the instruction of the Judiciary Committee, report favorably a bill preventing the counting of the electoral votes of any Rebel State unless it has complied with the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

From our abstract of the official report of Lieut. D. F. Stiles, printed elsewhere, it will be seen that the Ku-Klux Klan have murdered nine Union men in Bell County, Texas, and are doing their level best to weed out the loyal feeling in that part of the State. This report and the telegram, which we print in another column, detailing another assassination in Kentucky, will probably furnish another fund of amusement for Democratic editors who pretend to doubt the existence of this Southern organization of Rebels and murderers.

In obedience to the order of Gen. Grant, Gen. Buchanan, commanding in Louisiana, has removed Gov. Baker and Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies, and appointed in their places Gov. Warmouth and Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, both of

whom were chosen at the last election. A similar order applies to all parish and municipal officers chosen at the same time. The act takes effect to-day. The new Legislature also convenes to-day. Gen. Grant will to-day issue an order of the same nature, applicable to the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

The most important measure before the Senate on Saturday was the bill for the admission of Colorado. The amendments of the Committee on Territories were considered. They provide for the election of a new Legislature, which is obliged to ratify the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and if it fails to do so the act of admission becomes null and void. After a long debate the Senate, without taking a vote upon the amendments, went into Executive Session. The House was engaged most of the day on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. A motion to postpone the bill until next session, and another to substitute a different bill for that reported by the Committee, were voted down. The bill was then considered item by item, but the House adjourned before they were all

THE DEMOCRACY AND ITS MASTERS.

Our City is already enlivened by the presence of certain "old stagers" in politics, who form the advance guard (or skirmishers) of the grand gathering of next Saturday to nominate the Presidential ticket to be beaten by GRANT and Colfax next November. Some are sent here to secure quarters for their respective delegations; others are prospecting for the candidates they respectively favor. Though the Convention is entitled Democratic, (after the similitude of Bottom's dream,) all the defunct parties will be represented therein-ancient Whigs or Know-Nothings who were Rebel or Copperhead in the late War being more at home on the present Democratic platform than devotees of Jefferson and Madison; while the bitterest anti-Grant men are the handfull of renegades from the Republican party. We presume they will hardly be able to agree on a ticket and adjourn before Tuesday week.

The Chase movement has developed new strength here within the last few days, and many of the cooler heads incline to support the Chief-Justice and get out of the Copperhead rut; but we still think Chase's name, after being used to kill Pendleton's prospects, will be dropped, and that a third candidate-probably Hendricks, possibly Hancock-will be brought forward with success. A clique of our New-York wire-workers are laying pipe for Seymour; but to no purpose. If any Eastern man should be nominated, it is more likely to be Gov. English of Connecticut. All is guesswork as yet; but we consider Hendricks against the field about an even chance.

Gov. Seymour's late speech was not designed to help Pendleton, nor will it.

The Chase movement-which at one time promised success-has been blasted by the breath of the Southern Bourbons. The unchanged Rebels, whether called Whigs or Democrats ten years ago, are determined on fighting one more battle for that "White Man's "Government" which they inaugurated at Montgomery seven years ago, and which they are still bent on inaugurating, whether in the Union or out of it. Witness the following extracts, clipped during half an hour's reading of our latest Southern exchanges of the "Conserv-"ative" order:

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel objects to Gen. Steedman's representing Louisiana in the Convention, (he being a " carpetbagger" and not a born Southron,) and has a favored correspondent who thus protests against the nomination of S. P. Chase:

"Should good and true men, who have always been with us, be cast overboard in order to favor an apostate ! No! let principle prevail with our party or it is dead altogether; for certainly not the sunilest vestige of it Not let principle prevail with our party or it is dead altogether; for certainly not the smallest vestige of it remains with the negro-loving power that now rules the country. Chase may be a good man; but he has hitherto been against the Democratic party, and only when he found that his own colleagues had rejected him did he offer to fraternize with our party. Disappointed in his ambitious projects in one way, he hopes to gratify them in another, and also to revenge himself upon his pseudo friends. Mr. Chase may be playing a very pretty game in his own estimation, but his wiles will hardly impose upon the great National Democratic Convention, which, on the Fourth of July next, is to assemble is the Metropolis of the Republic, to declare which man of the many millions in these United States is a fit representative of that great party which was coeval with the Nation; which defends constitutional; liberty, and which declares against the predominance of any but the civil power. Do Mr. Chase's antecedents show that he has been a friend to the principles of the Democracy! Does his present position arise from anything but pique and disappointed ambition! No! Mr. Chase is not the man for Northern, Southern, or Western Democrats. This must be a square fight between liberty and despotsen, principle and hypocrisy, military and civil. Hancock is a good Democrat, and resolute in principle, but he is a military man. That will be one of our important issues—'military or civil—therefore he is, or ought to be, incligible. Chase may carry with him part of the Radical party; but is not any man that would change his political tactics so quickly devoid of political principle! Therefore he is, or ought to be, incligible. Here looms up before the eyes of the American people, however, one form on which Nature has imprinted the stamp of a hobleman: whose political career cannot be questioned; whose principles are known; and who is adored by his party, particularly by that branch of it in the West. Having thus premised, I hardly think the West. Having thus premised, I hardly think it necessary for me to state that I refer to Mr. Pendleton. Hunt the world over, and the Democracy could not find a more worthy representative. To him, all eyes turn; on his election, in a great measure, depends the salvation of the country; and his good or cyll success will settle the question, whether the military satrapies or the constitu-tional civil authority shall rule."

The Charleston Mercury has a letter from Mr. Edmund Rhett, one of its editors, who writes from this City, as follows:

writes from this City, as follows:

"If The Times wants to know what 'peace' means in these United States, I will tell The Times. 'Peace' was made by Gen. Sherman in the Spring of 1863, in his terms of capitulation with Gen. Johnston. That was 'peace'—and nothing clae ever will be peace.' President Johnson. by a fatal error of judgment, overthrew those terms of agreement, and entered into the boundless region of limitations, and qualifications, and exceptions. He opened wide the door to Radical passions, and Radical greed, and Radical ambition; and in they rushed. He put into their hands the very weapon with which they broke his power and his administration into nothingness. The terms of Gen. Sherman's treaty of peace, and his many proclamations throughout Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, were based upon the broad proclamations of President Lincoln, and sustained by a half-dozen specific acts of Congress. It was proclaimed by Congress in resolutions passed by both of its branches (and no other proclamation or enunciation ever was made) that the war against the Confederate States was for the restoration of the Union, and solely for the restoration of the Union, and solely for the restoration of the Union, and solely for the restoration of the Southern armies and people, by Gen. Sherman, President Lincoln, and Congress, that, with the sole exception of the abolition of Shavery, they desired the Southern States to return into the Union with their full rights as States unrestricted; that they were fighting for nothing clae but to force them to do so; and that when they had done that they venual have accomplished all they desired or intended to accomplish. The men left our ranks and went to their houses on these assurances, tired of fighting, and willing to forego an Independent government, rather than endure further hardships. This closed the war. Does The Times or any of its adherents think that the war would have been closed at this day, government, rather than endure further hardships. This closed the war. Does The Times or any of its adherents hink that the war would have been closed at this da the people of the North had honestly declared their of putting the ten Southern States under negro ation, by negro suffrage and White disfranchise. Does The Times think that Lee would have been ment? Does The Times think that Lee would have been left to hold the lines at Petersburg with 23,000 men against Grant with 124,0.00 men? Or that Johnston would have had to retreat with 45,000 men before Sherman with 125,000 men! If so, I have only to say, that the editor of The Times and his friends are exceedingly visionary, unpractical, and ill-informed people. And I fancy they never helped Hancock, when that oak tree was cut down with Mine bullets or flekting Joe Hooker, when he tried linfe bullets; or fighting Joe Hooker, when he tried ies at Chancellorsville."

-If any one can read the above and not see that it is the Rebellion, pure and simple, which proposes to rule the approaching Democratic Convention, dictating its creed if not its candidates also, he must have very peculiar

sion, and still maintains its principles adapted to a new state of facts. It now says: "We scout the pretense of The New York World that what is done, although wrongfully done, must be submitted to, and that, as the hate and ambition of a Radical Congress have forced the principle of negro domination into our State systems, there is no power, consistent with English

The Mobile Register, edited by John Forsyth,

was one of the inciters and oracles of Seces-

our own doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, to get rid of it. If that is the doctrine of the Democratic party (which, thank God! it is not), we have nothing practically to choose between a Radical and a Democratic administration. Every true Democrat holds that the entire hatch of Congressional legislation on the subject of Southern Reconstruction is unconstitutional, and void in the letter and the spirit—is, indeed, nothing more nor less than an infliction of tyranny by force of arms. This, indeed, with the question of Black supremacy and Black suffrage, which lie at the bottom of it, constitutes the great distinctive issue between Black Radicalism and White Democracy in the pending contest. If the Democratic Convention fails in its platform to mark the distinction, and emphatically to throw down the glove and draw the sword against this abominable 'disloyaity' to the Constitution and the rights of the States, and free White Man's self-government, it will throw the party into a battle emasculated and shorn of its best fighting plume. It will have surrendered its strongest and most vital principle, and the Presidential election will degenerate into a mere struggle for the emoluments of power and place. We do not for a moment believe that the Democratic masses will be so misrepresented in that Convention as to bring about any such beggarly result as this. The Radical programme of Reconstruction must be fought to the knife: the power of that party must be everthrown, and with it all of the measures of abominable tyranny and treason to liberly which have made it infamous and a stench in the the power of that party must be everthrown, and with it all of the measures of abominable tyranny and treason to liberty which have made it infamous and a stench in the nostrils of the people. This is the spirit of the masses of the American millions. And we hold it fortunate that the men who would play Delilah to the Democratic Samson, cut off its locks of strength and deliver it to its enemies, have betrayed their purposes before the Convention met, and did not wait to spring them upon that body upprepared for the monstrous proposition. The public voice has had time to be heard on it; and delegates will go to their work with its command ringing in their ears, and that command will be to fight this great battle boldly on truth and principle, and not go into the field with its lag lowered and the enemy's leading dogma inscribed upon it."

The Mobile Tribune, in the same spirit, puts forth its "platform," as follows:

forth its "platform," as follows:

"Political equality for two races of men is equivalent to social equality. Therefore, the Radical plan of Reconstruction is to be resisted by all the means in our power; because the very arch of the Radical fabric is equality for all races before the law.

"Our only reliable friends at the North are the positive or 'peace' Democrats. We know they are reliable, not only because they have slood firm in the hour of trial, but because they phose the dogma of negro equality from a firm conviction that it is contrary to the laws of God. Whereas, the War Democrats oppose is merely as a matter of expediency. Hence, the latter are liable to change their policy with every shift of wind.

"The positive Democrats demand greenbacks for all; and, as they are with us on the question of vital interest to us—viz: the Negro question—we must stand by them on the Financial question.

on the Financial question.

"And not on their account only must we stand there:

"And not on their account only must we stand in that "And not on their account only must we stand it for we of the South also are deeply interested in same question, and only the presence of a greater ger, that of negro domination or the extinction of race in the slough of mongrelism, could make us indicated it. When we disregard the tyrantical taxa with which we are sufficted, it is only as the wayfare saulted by robbers disregards his money and thinks to this life. With our existence as a race placed out of reach of

langer, we shall at once give attention to the condition of our property, and for our own sakes join the ery of - Down with the Bondholders!"—the battle—of the positive Demwith the Bondholders!—the battle of the positive Democrats of the great North word.

"Such is secured of the principles from which The secure Tribune, since it fell into its present hands, has never swerved an inch, and to which it will cling unto the end."

-We might quote from a hundred other Southern journals to the same effect; but the above will suffice to show the spirit and aims which the Southern delegates will bring into the Democratic National Convention. The War has taught them nothing, and they recognize nothing as changed by its result, save that the Blacks have ceased to be "chattels personal," and become collectively serfs and vassals to the White race, which concedes them no other rights than those of a peculiar breed of working cattle.

And this is "the Chivalry" which, now as hitherto, dictates terms to Democratic Conventions. Happily, it does not prescribe conditions to, but has been glad to accept them | beyond all precedent-nay, beyond all preconfrom, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

THE BRITISH POSTAL CONVENTION. The correspondence between the Post-Office

States relative to the termination of the Postal Convention between the two countries has been laid before Congress. Our readers will remember that the present treaty, by which, among Democratic attempt to buy his vote. other reforms, a great reduction of rates was secured, went into operation on the 1st of Jangiven by the British Postmaster-General, the some could have been obviated without abrogation of the treaty; but the chief concessions which the Duke demands as the basis of a new Convention are virtually that the regular mails both ways shall be transmitted exclusively by the Cunard and Inman steamship lines, and that we shall pay them for the service a subsidy larger than the payment they now receive. Mr. Trollope's mission, therefore, is really in the interest of the British steamship companies. Before the present treaty went into operation, the Cunard line used to receive a fixed subsidy for carrying the mails both ways, and our share of the expense had to be settled, after more or less trouble and annoyance, with the British Post-Office authorities. The termination of the Cunard contract gave an opportunity for reform, and the new Convention provided that each party should arrange for the conveyance of its own mails, and make the best terms it could with the various lines. The Inman, the North German Lloyd, and the Hamburg lines made contracts with us at the rate of 15 cents per ounce letter, and the Inman line also made a contract with the British Post-Office; but the Cunard Company refused to perform the service except on the old plan of receiving a fixed sum for the round trips; and we believe it is the settled conviction of most Englishmen that if the Cunard steamers should cease to carry the royal mails, consequences would follow too awful to contemplate. The Company must have their demand; and after a Commissioner had been sent to Washington in the vain hope of persuading us to violate the Convention and return to the old subsidy system. it was finally arranged that the Cunard Company should make a contract with the United States on the same terms as the other lines, pay over what they obtained from us to the British Government, and then receive from the latter an annual subsidy of £80,000 for the service both ways. This, of course, was a bad bargain for the British Post-Office; but that institution has always been ready to coddle Sir Samuel Cunard and his associates at the public cost. This, however, was not all. The Inman line also got a great deal more from Great Britain than it got from us, because Her Majesty's Government, when it invited proposals from the owners of vessels, offered in advance the whole sea-postage of 24 cents per ounce, while the United States, having thrown the bids open to competition, was enabled to

have the very same service performed, mostly by the same vessels, for 15 cents per onnce. Bearing these facts in mind, we shall be prepared to appreciate the extraordinary demands which the Duke of Montrose makes in his proposals for a new treaty. He asks that three mails a week shall be dispatched each way, and no more, leaving New-York and Liverpool respectively on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; that the two Governments shall make a joint contract for this service with the Cunard and Inman lines exclusively, paying them on the old and unsatisfactory subsidy system; or if this cannot be, that we shall make separate contracts with the same vessels and on identical terms; and, finally, that the amount of the subsidy shall be equal, as nearly as can be estimated, to the entire seapostage. The argument by which the authorities sustain

proposal is certainly very curious. "The caravan trade of the East. The ancient city, sum now paid on the round voyage, or the journey out and home," says the Duke of Montrose, "is 39 cents an ounce, of which Great Zoroaster, the great prophet of Ormuzd, shows "Britain pays 24 and the United States 15, "the service in each case being precisely the same. It is natural to suppose that 48 cents an ounce for the journey out and home would procure a better service than 39 cents; and as the British Government pays 24 (half of 48) cents, it feels itself to be entitled to as good a service each way as 48 cents for the round journey will produce." This reasoning does its author no credit. There is no better ocean mail service attainable than that which is furnished us at 15 cents, and by raising the rate we should merely be paying a handsome subsidy to British ship-owners, without getting any benefit in return; which is precisely what the Duke of Montrose wants us to do.

We are glad to perceive that Postmaster-General Randall has rejected these unreasonable demands. He is willing to contract with the Cunard and Inman lines for a tri-weekly service on the days proposed, but not willing that a mail shall not be dispatched oftener if greater frequency should be attainable. He adheres to the present system of leaving each party to make its own bargains; and he objects to paying 24 cents for what he can purchase at 15, merely because England is foolish enough to do so; on the contrary, he makes the very sensible suggestion that, since it has proved feasible to have the mails carried for 15 cents an ounce, the postage on single halfounce letters between the two countries ought to be reduced from 12 to 10 cents, and that on newspapers from 4 cents to 2. Indeed, Mr. Randall feels confident that in a short time free competition would enable us to reduce the rates on a single letter to 6 cents.

PARTIES AND PLUNDER. Gov. Seymour, in his recent speech in this city, said:

"In our State, at the last election, we appealed to all asses to help us save New York from miscovernment, ad all came up to the rescue, and we made a change of

The aggregate Democratic vote in our State was:

20,503 Increase.....

-Such is the precise number that "came up to the rescue" of Gov. Seymour's "friends" in 1867, who were not with them the year before. These came, (as the ex-Governor says,) because of the clamor against Republican extravagance, corruption, &c. The people were told that Republican rule was plundering and impoverishing them-that a change of party ascendancy would insure economy, pure legislation, and a reduction of taxes. They tried it, by electing a Democratic Assembly and a closely balanced Senate. And that Assembly, that Legislature, was corrupt and profligate ception. Never was legislative pollution so brazen, so shameless, as at Albany last Winter.

The thieves were not all Democrats; but the few honest legislators were nearly or quite all authorities of Great Britain and the United Republicans. You can count them all on your fingers, and at least three-fourths of them are supporters of Grant and Colfax. One of these was hunted into resignation for exposing a

We state facts of the widest notoriety. We claim no immunity for legislators of our own nary last, and was to be terminable by either party. Some of these were corrupt, and ought not party on one year's notice. Such notice was to be reclected. We exhort the people to vote against every thief, no matter of what politics. Duke of Montrose, in December, 1867-before We tell them that they can never purify our legisthe new regulations were even tried-and Mr. lation by voting for any and every candidate Anthony Trollope has since been sent here as | who may be set up by their respective parties, a Commissioner to negotiate a new treaty. It | but must "bolt" and "scratch" when corrupt is unnecessary to recite all the objections made men secure nominations. But the people of by the British Government to the existing ar- New-York can never again be duped as they rangements, because most of them are trivial, and | were last Fall. They were exhorted to vote the Democratic ticket to put down corruption: they did it, and thereby gave a freer rein to corruption than it ever had before. Talk as smoothly as you will, Governor! you cannot so dupe them again!

> THE RUSSIAN CONQUESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA. Sir Robert Ker Porter, who traveled in the East between the years 1817 and 1820, observes that "Russia commands the whole of the north and the greatest part of the western shore of "the Caspian; that notwithstanding all this extent of coast, persons inclined to disparage 'her consequence still say: 'That may be very "'true; but she possesses no means of intro-"ducing her articles of trade received from "'China and Western Tartary by any nearer route into the south-western markets of her 'own Empire than by way of Astrachan and "'Moscow.'" By her recent conquests in Central Asia, Russia now has control of the whole western shore of the Caspian, and the rich province of Turkistan is at her mercy, the southwestern borders of the latter bounding British India, and the English have at length become convinced that they must narrowly watch the operations of the Russians in the East. In view of the impending European war on the Eastern Question and the hostile attitude of Persia toward Turkey, a glance at the map will show how important these conquests have become. The capture of the Cities of Bokhara and

> Samarcand presents the subject in another light-its historic and poetic aspects. Timour the Tartar, Tamerlane the Conqueror, spring ap before the imagination, and the gorgeous beauties of the "Lalla Rookh" seem invested with a fresh luster, and appear clothed with a new meaning. Turkistan, the Sogdiana of the ancients, was well known at the time of Herodotus, and has been a well-cultivated country since the reign of the Macedonian Kings. Corn and fruits grow in such perfection that they have a proverb in Central Asia praising the "pomegranates of Khojend and 'the apples of Samarcand;" but grapes and melons are even more abundant and delicious. Bokhara is now the city of most commercial importance in this part of the East, but, in historic and poetic interest, it has no place when compared with Samarcand. The very name of Samarcand is a name of poetic inspiration, and is the synonym for all that is most gorgeous, most luxurious, and of the most absorbing interest in the life, traditions, and conquests of Central Asia. It was the capital of Tamerlane, and afterward became the seat of Mussulman learning. Persia could not boast more beautiful women, nor Araby the Blest more fragrant spices. But the glories of Samarcand exist now only in the past, and it is in history and in romance or poetry that they find their fit expression. Gardens, fields, and plantations occupy the place of its once numerous streets and mosques. It has gradually fallen to the

however, is still regarded with the greatest veneration by the people, and well it may be. in the Vendidad that to Sogdiana was transferred, from the primitive Airyanem Vaejo, the worship whose mystic signs may yet be found on so many monuments in the East. With the army of Xerxes so signally defeated by the Greeks marched the Sogdian soldiers. At a later day, under Tamerlane, it became not only the capital city of the Sogdians, but of the world. Thirty-five victorious campaigns placed the crowns of twenty-seven thrones upon his head. Damascus, and Bagdad, and Constantinople fell before his arms; in the famous battle of Angora he conquered the Sultan Bajazet, and placed him in an iron cage, where he died from torment and despair; the kingdoms of Christendom received his yoke, and even the imperial City of Moscow trembled at his approach. Now the order of things is reversed, and Russia is the conqueror where the hosts of the mighty Tamerlane went forth to victory. Samarcand and Bokhara have both fallen before the aggressions of the Czar, and, in the event of a European war, Hindostan may be the theater of a contest between British and Russian aggressors. The commercial enterprises of the Russians

first supplied us with anything like accurate data respecting the condition of the country. The caravans of that nation for many years have been passing between Orenburg, and Khiva, and Bokhara; and by their means many valuable facts were communicated to the world. Dr. Eversmann accompanied the great caravan of the year 1820 as physician, and Col. von Meyendorf was one of the escort. The former published his observations in his "Journey 'from Orenburg to Bokhara" (Berlin, 1823), and Heeren was indebted to the latter for many valuable manuscript notes, when preparing his great work on the "Asiatic Nations." Eversmann tells us that the whole country around Bokhara, and as far as Samarcand, has been brought into a state of cultivation resembling a garden; and Muravief, a Russian who traveled the same year from Bakon across the Caspian Sea to Khiva, informs us that the same is the case with the territory on the Oxus. Muravief is of opinion that Khiva is the same district which Herodotus describes as artificially irrigated by water-courses from the Aces (Oxus). Few English travelers have penetrated into the regions of Central Asia. Ker Porter confined his journey to Persia, Armenia, and what was ancient Babylonia. Sir Alexander Burnes is the only Englishman who visited Bokhara. Until the appearance of Vambery's great work, Burnes's travels were the chief authority on this region.

The travels of Arminius Vambery, which are the most valuable and copious contributions to our knowledge, and entirely supersede all other works on Central Asia, were published so recently, and made such a profound impression, that it were useless to sum up his facts in this place. It has always been unsafe for a European to travel in Khiva or Bokhara; but in the disguise of a dervish, a thorough familiarity with whose peculiarities Vambery acquired by long residence in Constantinople, this distinguished Hungarian traveler was enabled to penetrate the country, and study the people as no one had ever been before. The narratives of M. Du Chaillu were not more interesting, nor is there any part of the world about which intelligent persons are anxious for a fuller knowledge than these countries of Central Asia; so that, urged on by the example of M. Vambery, and following in the track of Rusian conquest, we are likely within the next few years to have as many works on these regions as we had within the past few years on Central Africa and Abyssinia.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN. We have this morning news from Japan, both

by way of London and by way of San Francisco. The last dispatch received in London by way of Shanghae is to May 2; the last dates received in San Francisco are to June 5, or a whole month later than the English dispatches. The events of this month were of the utmost importance. The Tycoon had formally accepted the conditions of the Mikado, which demanded from him the cession of nearly half of his private territory, the disbandment of his army, the surrender of his navy, and his retirement to Mito. He accordingly left Yeddo for Mito on the 12th of May, on foot, in token of humility. Thus Yeddo passed into the hands of the Mikado, who appointed a new Governor for Yokohama. The British Minister had already presented his credentials to the new Governor.

Thus the Tycoon appeared to have lost forever his prominent position, and a radical change in the Government of Japan to have been consummated. But after the withdrawal of the Tycoon from Yeddo a singular change seems to have taken place in the situation. A coalition of Daimios in his interest was organized, which was joined by all the powerful Daimios of the North. The Admiral of the fleet refused to surrender, and had sailed northward. One of the adherents of the Tycoon had gained several important victories over the forces of the Mikado, and it was even reported that the retreat of the Mikado from Yeddo was cut off. The next mail from Japan may therefore bring news which will entirely change the military situation and the probable result of the war. Affairs have become still more complicated

by a proclamation of the High Priest of Kioto, which warns the Mikado that he has of late interfered too much in secular affairs, and if he continued in his novel policy he would be called upon by the priesthood to abdicate. Of this proclamation 170,000 copies have been circulated. Thus, in addition to the war between the Mikado and Tycoon, which is to reconstruct on an entirely new basis the form of civil government, we have the beginning of a war between Church and State. Whatever the issue of these important con-

flicts may be for the present, there can be hardly a doubt that their final result will be a radical change both in the home government of Japan and in its foreign relations.

It is now understood that the London system of letter-delivery by carriers will soon be adopted in this city, and the old box system be virtually abolished. The necessity for this change lay in the fact that the increase of the number of boxes and of box-holders made the labor of properly assorting the mails almost impossible. Besides, the public suffered more and more every year from losses of mail matter, which could not be prevented under the existing system, and the evil became too great to bear. A few months ago an increase in the the seat of Asiatic learning and civilization, it same vessels the seat of Asiatic learning and civilization, it same vessels the seat of Asiatic learning and civilization, it was also the center of an extensive commerce with all parts of the world.

Its ancient importance may be best apprewhere the entire seather the seather than the community the safest and most regular delivery of letters, it was found necessary to make the system exclusively a carrier system. There are 6,000 numbered boxes now and for many years the great entrepôt of the country, and for many years the great entrepôt of the country. number of letter-carriers was made by Post-

ceptacles for the mail matter of 30,000 persons. This vast number of names cannot be memorized with any degree of accuracy, and, in order to prevent the mistakes and losses which are constantly occurring through the inability of the clerks to master all the minute and varied details of correct assortment, it has been determined to adopt the system sufficiently

described in the following regulations: 1. All letters directed to box numbers will be delivered rompfly through their respective boxes.

2. All letters directed to street and number will be deliv-

2. All letters directed to street that allower will be deliv-tred promptly through carriers.

3. All letters directed neither to box numbers nor to direct and number, but simply "New-York!" will be de-livered through boxes, by carriers, or at "General Deliv-ery" window, as may be found practicable. These regulations are to go into effect on Wednesday, the 1st prox.

The Court (through Judge Cardozo) and the official reporters have joined issue. As the matter stands, the case is: The Court versus the People. There might not have been much in the case, if Judge Cardozo had refrained from a reflection on the competency of reports which were made by gentlemen known to be trustworthy; but when he chose to characterize as unworthy of credence the reports of those whom he knew, or should know, to be beyond the influence of court, juror, respondent or appellant, the matter became one of some moment. The issue was raised in a case in which the people are immediately concerned; and as the case is likely to go before a higher tribunal than any ordinarily convened in this city, it is not unfair to assume that the report by one who has no pecuniary interest in a trial may be held just as worthy of trust as that of a man who owes his position to a special opinion and to a verdict of the people based on that opinion. Reporters are seldom politicians; and it is well that they are. An official reporter in a court is appointed by a judge or with his assent; and when a case is to go before another tribunal, the probabilities are that the notes of the disinterested reporter will be accepted rather than the unskillful jottings of a judge who makes them for his own conve-

The Soldier's Friend and Grand Army of the Republic-hitherto published monthly in our City by W. Oland Bourne-is henceforth to be also issued weekly. It is a very wholesome. useful paper, and will do good wherever circulated, especially among those who fought for the Union. We extract from its latest issue the following from a lady's letter from Salisbury, N. C.:

bury, N. C.:

"Friday, May 30th, the elements wept over our flowers, as if in symbathy with human hearts. The next day was very lovely, but warm. The arrangements for the services devolved upon my husband, so he invited the colored schools and societies to join with the loyal citizens. About two thousand colored people formed into a procession, many of them coming from a distance, and marched with wreaths and bouquets, which they had in profusion, despite the refusal of many of the citizens to give flowers to decorate the graves of Yankee —! Where were the loyal whites! you ask. They were there! Was it not an occasion when every loyal heart should have responded! They were there: three teachers in the colored schools, one accompanied by his wife and chidren, a gentleman and his wife, and two other ladies (citizens); two gentlemen from the North, two clergymen from abroad, one accompanied by his wife, ny busband, and myself—in all, about twenty. Might we not have hoped to have two grateful hearts to a thousand martyred heroes! Everything passed off pleasantly, the utmost decornin fleing observed by all present, and tears as well as flowers were their offering. Addresses were delivered, and the promise was made, with the returning biossoms of each year, to meet and with them remember our country's noblest sons."

Notwithstanding the full exposure of the inustice of the Osage and Cherokee land grants, there seems to be ground for fearing that the integrity of the Senate will not be sufficient to prevent the ratification of at least the Osage grant. The iniquity of this is less than that of the Cherokee grant, only because the lands are not yet occupied by 50,000 settlers, as are the Cherokee lands. But there can be no doubt of the unfair means by which the sale by the Osages was obtained, the inadequate prices paid, and the great disadvantage to the future value of the lands and delay in their settlement which will result from confirming their grant to a rich and non-resident monopoly. We still trust that the rumors that the Senate will avail itself of the secresy of the Executive session to give its sanction to this nefarious swindle will not be confirmed by the event.

We are heartily glad that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. McMahon as Minister to Paraguay. He will do his country credit. Rumor attributes to Mr. Johnson an intention to nominate Gen. Rosecrans for the mission to Mexico. He could do no better thing, and indeed, after sending in the name of Perry Fuller as successor to Commissioner Rollins, he really owes the country some sort of satisfaction. Gen. Rosecrans is a man of national reputation, of very eminent ability, and of unquestionable honor, and we know of nobody who would do so entirely well in the proposed place as he would.

The Senate made an excellent amendment to the Appropriation bill on Friday, abolishing the Bureau of Statistics and transferring the duties to the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The labors of Mr. Alexander Delmar as Director of the Statistical Bureau for some years past have been of the most elaborately useless description, and it is comforting to know that the Government Printing Office will be burdened with them no longer.

We invite the special attention of all interested in the supplying of the markets of this and other great cities with Meat, Fish, &c., to the advertisement of Mr. D. E. Somes, herewith printed. A radical change in our modes of obtaining animal food from distant plains and prairies is inevitable, and cannot be long postponed. Mr. Somes has given much thought to the subject, and believes he has hit upon the true remedy for evils now pressing and palpable. Cattlegrowers, drovers, and butchers should unite in giving the subject prompt and full consideration.

> THE DRAMA. DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Alfred Burnett, Humorist, to-night, at

Edwin L. Davenport made his first appear-nce in San Francisco, on the the 1st inst., as Hamlet. Mr. J. S. Clark has appeared, in Liverpool, in new drama, written for him by Mr. T. W. Robertson.

Ristori sailed, on Saturday, in the Ville de aris. Mile. Tostee and Madam Lagrange sailed in the Mr. William Wheatley will not take his final

farewell of the stage until about the end of August, when he will enact Aifred Highfiger, in "A Roland for An Oliver." The performance will, of course, be given a Niblo's Garden. The last performance of "The Waite Fawn," at that theater, will be given on the 11th of July.

Mr. A. H. Davenport arrived in the city on Friday, from New-Orleans, by way of St Louis. At the latter place he played Prince Paul, in an English version of "The Grand Duchess." He is la good health. It will be remembered that the death of Mr. Davenport was some months since, reported—and denied. His presence here is welcome to many friends. The standard theatrical attractions for the week are Mr. Brougham's "Lottery of Life," at Wallack's Theater; Mr. Fox's "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympie; Mr. Daiy's "Flash of Lightning," at the Broadway; Mr. Wheatley's "White Fawn," at Niblo's Garden; and Mr. Bryant's burlesque, "A Flask of (Jersey) Lightning," at Bryant's Minstrel Hall.

At least twelve theaters will be established